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are 63 full-time and part-time monitors located in all the agricultural and livestock farming areas of Inner Mongolia. There are 44 broadcast monitors stationed in Ulanhot and in the factories located in that city. The number of monitors have been increased to cover the banners, hsien and ch'us.

Wired relay broadcasting points have been set up in the Yen-pien District, in the leagues and banners of Suiyuan, and in the hsien of Kansu and Ningxia which are populated by minority nationalities. These facilities have also been set up in the special ch'us and hsien in Tsinghai that are heavily populated by Tibetans. In Sinkiang there are wired relay broadcasting points in nine special ch'us, while in Yunnan, where the minority nationalities constitute one half of the population, there are 106.

Wherever wired relay broadcasting points are set up, these localities use mimeograph news sheets, blackboard newspapers, and other propaganda media to disseminate the monitored materials. Good propaganda results were achieved in these areas.

The minority nationality language broadcasts are welcomed by the various nationalities. A loudspeaker was set up in a street in the Hui-man Banner of the Jerim League in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. This loudspeaker attracts nearly 200 listeners each day. A radio receiver was sent from the T'ai-tso Banner of the Chahar League in the western part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to a village where 2,000 people gathered to listen to a broadcast.

The minority nationalities in Yunnan, after listening to minority nationality programs, are saying: "During the period when we were under the domination of the reactionary KMT our dialects and songs were considered vulgar. This is different now; our dialects and music are being broadcast. This is an honor which Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party has conferred on us."

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